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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1892,—TWELVE PAGES.

A NEW DYNAMITE CRANK.

HE DEMANDS MONEY BY MAIL FROM NEW YORK FIRMS.

TIFFANY & CO., THE JEWELLERS, THREATENED WITH A SUICIDE IN THEIR STORE, AND THE

other dangerous dynamite crank. He wrote letters to Tiffany & Co., the jewellers of Union Square, and Baring, Maroun & Co., the bankers, of No. 15 Wall-st., demanding money, with threats in case of refusal to blow one place up with unite and to blow out his brains in the other. Contrary to the habit of most cranks, he asked for exceedingly small amounts, only \$5 in one case and \$20 in the other. In each letter he said

The police say that it is possible that he may be only a common swindler, but he has all the appearances of a dangerous crank. He is tall and exceedingly thin, and walks with a shuffling gait, hanging his head and looking at people furtively, with eyes that gleam dangerously from their deep sockets. Though he looks entirely un like Norcross, the man who tried to blow up Russell Sage, in the Arcade Building, he has many facial characteristics that remind the observer of that crank; the large nose, high checkbones, sanken cheeks and temples are all like those of Norcross. His hair is bushy and grows up straight, also like that of Norcross. Altogether, the man gives the impression of being one who is liable to ecome dangerous, even if the threats for which was arrested were made only for the purpos of extorting money with no intention of com-

The police have been on the track of the man since July 22, and on Sunday night last they succeeded in arresting him in Brooklyn. He gave his name as Albert Delaurens, and said that he was thirty years old, and a native of Switzerland.

The first intimation that the New-York police had that a new dynamite crank was abroad was on July 22, when Ralph M. Hyde, the general manager for Tiffany & Co., handed to Chief Inspector Steers a letter which he had received that day. It was as follows:

*General Postoffice, Brooklyn, E. D., July 22, 1892. Manager of Tiffany & Co., Union Square,

-I am a very poor, unfortunate and de

Yours truly, ALBERT DELAURENS.

Chief Inspector Steers detailed Detective-Sergeants Lyman and McCafferty on the case. They to the regret of the employes of Tiffany & Co others in the store. A week passed without any developments. Then a representative of the bank Wall-st., went to Police Headquarters with a letter similar in its contents to the one received by Tiffany & Co.; and the handwriting showed that it was written by the same man. The letter was dated from the same place as the other, and

trains, and \$20 will carry me very far. Such a little sum is less than nothing to you, but to me it seem. Mr. Please, then, he kind enough to seld in a letter a \$20 hill and help me in my distress. God will repay you a hundred fold.

If you refuse, I will come to your office, or to the private residence of some of you, and blow you up with dynamite. Remember what happened to Russell sage. You may not be so lucky as he has been I know it is wrong, but misery and hunger don't listen to reason. Don't altempt to have me arrested by the pelice when I go to the Postellice for your letters. The police will arrest an innecent man who knows nothing. I will get some poor fellow to go to the Postoffice for me, and if I see any police I will carry out my threat, viz.—blow you up with dynamite.

Gramite.

Be kind, then, and lend a belping hand to the suffering man. If I succeed out West I will return you the money as soon as I can, with large interest. You may rely upon the utmost secrecy on my part in regard to the business.

Heping that your wealth has not changed your heart from flesh to stone, I remain, yours truly, ALBERT DELAURENS.

P. S.—Can I hope for an answer to due:

The detection of cone reducibled their clouds.

The detectives at once redoubled their efforts, and kept a close watch on the Postoff ce in Brooklyn, E. D. On Sanday night they were rewarded. A man came in to ask for letters for warded. A man came in to ask for letters for Albert Delaurens. The detectives pounced on him, and seized him. He turned cut to be the man who had been writing the threatening letters, but when he was searched, no weapons and to dynamite were found on him. He was taken to the Central office, in Mulberry-st., at once, locked up in a cell and carefully guarded. Yesterday he was taken to the Tombs Police Court and remanded. He was then again locked up in Police liendeparters.

in Police Headquarters.
He said at Police Headquarters last night that He said at Police Headquarters last fight that he was a native of Geneva, Switzerland, where he studied law, and was graduated from the university there. He came to America about five years ago, and went to Chicago, where he last worked as a machinist in the shops of the Chicago and New-York Railread Company. Three weeks ago he came here, according to his story, and he said that he had been living in a ledging-house in this city. But he could not, as he asserted, tell where it was.

TO DEFRAUD CHICAGO BANKS.

THE PLAN ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCESSIVE

THREE MEN ARRESTED. Chicago, Aug. 2 (Special).-The discharge of George Bariels, paying teller of the Central Trust and Savings Bank, and his subsequent flight with \$5,000 of the bank's money, has uncarthed a conspiracy to defrand five Chicago banks. The scheme was partly successful and over \$50,000 was secured from Bartel's former employers, but this was made good by men who had vouched for the integrity and business ability of the young men engaged in the scheme. Another bank is said to have lost \$20,000, which was made good. Three men, formerly connected with the Chicago Bank Note Company, have been arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud and the is-ning of fraudulent These are William A. Forbes, N. W. Furn side and Charles M. Anson. George Bartels has left the country. Justice Wheeler Issued the warrants and the preliminary hearing is set for Thursday morning. Teller Putnam, of the Globe National Bank, is implicated in the conspiracy by Charles R. Nichols, the gobetween, who has made affidavit of his part in the

A bill in chancery, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the bank-note company, filed by John B. Gribles, formerly president of the company, also throws light upon the methods of the men under suspicion. The pian was simple. Forkes was manager of the Chicago Bank Note Company; Burnside, a son of a well-known physician, was associated with Forbes and Anson was an employe of the firm. The ed accounts with the Central Trust and Saving Bank, the Globe National Bank, the State Bank of Chicago, the First National Bank, and the Milwankee Avenue State Bank, and deposited checks and drafts, which have slace been found to be fraudulent, and efferward drew out the cash. The paper, however, efferward drew out to cash. The paper, however, to day that Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of the cash of the process to soon to admit of more extended to day that Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of

New-York

THE EMPEROR'S YACHT BEATEN

A TIME ALLOWANCE DEFEATED THE METEOR.

CONTEST FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP-EMPEROR WILL-IAM'S BOAT WAS FORMERLY THE WELL-KNOWN THISTLE.

Cowes, Aug. 2 .- Emperor William rose early this norning for the purpose of sailing on his yacht, the went on board the yacht and at 10 o'clock the yacht

The Meteor from the start increased her lead to the wind dropped and the tide slackened, and thence the only crept along until she reached Ryde, at 3 p. m deven minutes ahead of the Corsair. Passing Ryde the yachis were hidden by a thick mist. Emerging ely hugged by the Corsair. The Meteor afterward

rews marned the rigging and gave repeated cheers ed aboard the Meteor by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Prussia. The course was fifty miles. The Queen and Princess Christian drave to the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron to learn the result of the race. Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and other royal personages dired with the Royal Yacht Squadron this evening.

The Meteor was formerly the well-known Scotch center Thistle, which was deteated in 1887 by the Volunteer in the races at New York for the America's Cup. she was stabequently purchased by Emperor William and her name was changed.

WARSHIPS GATHERING IN THE FORT OF PALOS.

o'clock this morning and started for Palos, the port from which Columbus departed on August 3, 1492. warships of foreign mations which have been followed the Spanish vessels.

sh Minister of Marine, who represents the Spanis Government, and all of the Spanish and foreign

ALLEGED BREACHES OF CHURCH LAW.

that judgment, which declined to inflict any penalty or monition upon the Bishop for the alleged ritualistic

observances. The charges were all connected at St. Peter's Church, Gowts, and in Lincoln Cathedral

me. He could not help me, but he gave me a box of dynamite and some wickel advice.

Now, gentlemen, I need very badly \$20 to go West, away from New-York. I do not travel in Pullman palace cars as you do-I am satisfied with freight trains, and \$20 will carry me very far. Such a little stead of the north, the singing of the "Agnus Decision of the surging of the "Agnus Decision of the surging of the "Agnus Decision of the north, the singing of the "Agnus Decision". service, the standing on the west side of the table in stead of the north, the singing of the "Agnus Dei" after the prayer of consecration and the placing a lighted candles upon the communion table were not breaches of ecclesiastical has; but that the breaking of bread and taking of the cup "not before the people" was a mi-interpretation of the Order of Halv Com minnion, and that the making of the sign of the cross in pronouncing absolution and benediction way an un-justifiable addition to the reremailes of the Church. Those who had brought the action were far from being satisfied, and it was announced that the case would be taken to the House of Lords.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES TIMED.

London, Aug. 2.-The trial of the unit of Ma Payne, the programme contractor at the Avenu Theatre, against Henry Arthur Jones, the dimmails for breach of contract and libel, was decided to day The suit was brought in consequence of the action of ager of the Avenue Theatre distributed programme free, thus breaking the contract entered into with Mr the sale of programmes. The court deersed that the defendant should pay to Mr. Payne 520 damages for breach of contrast and \$25 damages for libel in having digmatized Mr. Payne's action in charging for programmes as a most outrageous and indefensible

hitition of a middleman's parasitic spirit.

During the trial Mr. Jones was called to the wit ness-box to testify in his own behalf. He contended that his attack was made upon the fee system, and not upon Mr. Payne personally.

QUARANTINE AGAINST MANITOGA.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 2.-Winniper citizens are in dignant at the action of Governor Burke, of North Dahota, in establishing a quarantine against Manifolia awing to the smallpox scare in the West, near the boundary are convalueing, no new cases having been reported within ten days. The statement isle graphed abroad that passengers will be stopped at the boundary is without foundation, as trains from St.

Paul come through as usual to Winnipeg. Ostawa, Aug. 2.—The Commissioner of Customs said to-day that, although the action of North Dakota in cucting off all communication with Manitoba on ac count of the prevalence of smallpox, would of course sectionsly affect trade the Department of Cu-toms would not interfered in any way.

THE MARQUIS DE MORES TO BE TRIED.

Paris, Aug. 2.-The Marquis de Mores, who so ime ago fought a duel with swords with Capfain Meyer, a Hebrew, helding a commission in the French Army, and inflicted a wound upon him from the effect if which he died in a short time, was to-day arraigned upon a charge of manslaughter. After a short examination the Marquis was formally committed to stand trial. The four friends of the principals who acted as seconds in the affair were also arraigned, charged with being accessories to the killing of Captain Meyer. They were committed for trial.

MT. ETNA'S FRUITFUL CRATERS.

Catania, Aug. 2.-The eruption of Mt. Etna diminished somewhat on Monday, but vesterday there were signs of renewell activity. Fresh streams of lava are flowing down the mountain sides, but the subter-ranean rumblings and the discharge of ashes from the craces are less violent than they have been.

THE SIROCCO IN ALGERIA.

Algiers, Aug. 2.-A strong strocco prevails through out Algeria. The heat is intense, the mercury having reached 106 degrees Fahrenhelt in the shade, and a severe drouth is threatened. Many forest fires are raging in different parts of the country.

Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance. It is also said that Count von Endenburg. President of the Prussian Ministry, will succeed Herr Herrfurth as Minister of the Interior.

TO FORM A NEW JAPANESE CABINET. RESIGNATION OF PREMIER MATSUKATA-COUNT

ITO WILL SUCCEED HIM. Yokohama, Aug. 2.-Premier Matsukata has resigned owing to the appointment of Viscount Tanaka, the Minister of Justice, to the Home Ministry. Count Ito will form a new Cabinet.

more instance of the difficulties accompanying in an Asiatic country the establishment of the parliamentary regime. The people are well disposed toward it, and have proved it in sending a majority of lib- latter, a codicil was added to the will, under date because too may individuals imagine that they ar entitled to a share in the Government, every deputy fancying that he should be appointed to a Cabinel

On November 29, 1890, the parliamentary regime was foaugurated in Japan, and its first chamber opened with an address delivered by the Emperor

EMBEZZLED FROM THE ROTHSCHILDS

Berlin, Aug. 2.-The trial of Eudolph Jaeger, the

CONSUL RYDER TO BE THIED FOR FRAUD.

bed at 11 o'clock and joined his secretary study. Acting under his physician's advice ever, Mr. Gladstone remained indeers to day

STUDYING THE SURFACE OF MILES.

PROFESSOR HALL, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, MAKES SOME IN-

TERESTING OBSERVATIONS. Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., Aust. 2. andy weather and light rate interfered fact might

to this city, under the personal direction of Professor Asaph Hall, who first announced to the astronomical world, the presence of the moons of Mats. He has ire thorough observation as the visitor gets negter Hall said that his observations so far have been a rather a technical nature, relative to the rotation of planet upon its axis and the movement of the

and has closely scrutinized the whiti h looking mass at s diminish in area as the movement of the plan effect as is produced in the melbug of point snows on this earth. He finds no reason why people should

Professor Hall has looked in valu for the double agats of Schiaparelli. He has seen the long line but they are single, and do not appear to have any Italian astronomer, saw these lines and advanced the theory that they were parallel banks of immense Both the Naval Observatory and the Lich observation in this regard, a

fessor Hall finds that one of them makes three revolutions within twenty-four hours. The satellite negreest the planet is the smaller of the two, being only eight miles in diameter. It is less than 4,000 miles from the planet. The other one, which is 12,000 miles distant, is about twenty miles in diameter. If viewed from the surface of Mars, they would appear to be about one-fifth the size of th of this earth, and they revolve so rapidly that the inner one appears to move through the from west to east, and therefore rises in the west. from west to east, and therefore rises in the west. Thus far the observations have not produced any startling revelations, but the astronomers expert that important discoveries will be made within the next few days, as the planet approaches its most favorable position. Beyond such investigations of the surface and atmospheric conditions of the planet as will be possible, the astronomers will be able to make some mathematical calculations of value to science, which will be used in October, 1894, when another favorable opportunity will be presented for making and verifying minute calculations upon the positions of the planet and its satellites.

TO LIE IN STATE IN INDEPENDENCE HALL. Philadelphia, Aug. 2. Mayor Stoart received a con

mittee of Grand Army veterans this morning, and granted a request to permit the body of Eostswain's Mate Charles W. Riggin, of the cruiser Baltimore, who was killed in Chili, to lie in state in Independence The hermetically scaled coffin containing the lody of the sailor will be brought here, and the pro-posed demonstration will probably be held on Friday. August 12. The Mayor, however, suggested that the exercises be held on saturday, August 13.

FOR BIRECT TEADS. WITH EUROPE. savanuah, Go., Aug. 2.-Savannah is to have direc trade with Europe. A steamship line between this port, Barcelona, Genoa and Trieste will begin operaWILL OF CYRUS W, FIELD.

HIS ESTATE DIVIDED AMONG HIS FAMILY

A CAREFUL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY-PROVISION FOR HIS

INVALID DAUGHTER. The will of Cyrus W. Field was filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court yesterday afternoon by a representative of the firm of Lord.

Day & Lord. The will is dated January 2: 1892. The executors named are Franklin B. Lord, of Lawrence, town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. L. and Daniel Lord, jr., of New-York. The executors originally named were Franklin B. Lord and George de Forest Lord. On the death of the of May 31, 1892, appointing Daniel Lord, jr., to be co-executor with Franklin B. Lord. In the petition of the executors accompanying the will It is understood that he carried \$300,000 of life

jr., of No. 168 East Seventy-first-st., and Harry Bartlett Sparks, of No. 175 West Ninety-fifth-st tions have been issued returnable October 2, Mr. Field's family, the members of which Cyrus W. Field, of New York; Edward M. Field, Andrews, of Mentone, France, and Mrs. Mary Lindley, sons and daughters of Cyrus W. Field; Alice Field Lindley, Allan Ledyard Lindley, Theodore John Lindley, all living at Montelair, J.; Cyrus W. Field, Edward M. Field, jr. David Dudley Field, jr., Woolsey Hopkins Field, Thorald Farran Field, and Clara Stephanie Field, York; Cyrus Field Judson, and William F. Judson, of Irvington; France, Field Andrews, and

of John Bright, Bighard conden and M. de Lesseps, each of these photographs, having been presented to me by the person photographed, with his autograph, the diministration on which the contract was signed March 10, 1859, for connecting Europe and America by autoarine telegraph cable, and also the chairs and other criticis of foresture belonging to the same set, with the eard table, the subclosued, which forestly belonged to Thomas Jefferson, and was used by him while for was President of the United States; the American and Fourth figures around the to the stemments Nagara, in the cable expeditions of 1855 and 1858, and of the English stemments treat Eastern, while the cables of 1865 and 1868, and inhered specimens, therefore with the cablests.

mentioned in this clause. I authorize my executors to an upon any statement on that subject made by my daughter

Third-All the rest, residue and remainder of my

follows, viz.:
One such show to each of my durant rs. Grave P

(e) and John Lindby, as tructes, to be held by them in separate, though not necessirily divided, portlone, equal in number to the children of my son, Edward M. Field, who shall survive no, each such portlon to constitute a sep-arate trust fund—in trust to invest and remvest such perthereof as they shall think preper, to the nametenance, education and support of each such child, until he or sh shall attain the age of twenty-one years, accommisting any sorphus until that time. As each child shall attain the age of twenty-one years, I give, device and bequeath to him or her re-pectively, the portion theretofore held in

and or her re pectively, the portion therefore and in trust for him or her, with all accumulations thereof. In case any such child of my aid son, Edward M. Field, shall die under said age of twenty-one years, I give, device and hoperath the portion then held in trust for him one and estates in which they would be entitled thereto in case the said trust fund had belonged absolutely to the hild so dying, and he or she died intestate in regard

my friend, seeinge Waddington, as trusted, in the invest and reinvest the same in the manner in ofter authorizat, and to collect and apply the net in nesed to the use of my son, Cyrus William Field, for his upon his dath to continue to hold the same separate (though not necessarily divided) pertuens, equa-in number to the children whom he may leave surviv ing him, in trust to collect and apply the net income of one such portion to the use of each such surviving child who may be under twenty-one years of age, until he or she shall respectively attain that age; as each such child shall attain said age of twenty-one years I give, decise and bequeath to each the portion of said principal above directed to be held in trust for him or her, together with on, Cyres William Field, who may survive nin, shall die under said sige of twenty-one years, I give, devise and bequeath the portion then held

all debts or obligetions incurred by said trustees on his or her behalf, to those persons and estates in which they would be entitled thereto, in case the said trust found had belonged absolutely to the child so dying, and he or she had lied intestate in regard thereto. Should no such child urvive my said son, Cyrus William Field, I then give, devise and bequeath the principal of the share ther fore held i

their parent would have taken, if living. ne (as my daughter Grace has already died), leaving issue ne surviving, such issue shall take in equal portions the

bad lived to survive me, and had died immediately there-

no issue me surviving, I direct that the share herein The witnesses to the will are Samuel T. Carter,

indebtedness now owing to me by my two sons, Edward M. Field and Cyrus William Field, yet, after careful onsideration, I have concluded not to let these circus ion of my estate herein directed to be mad

funds herein created to adjust, settle, and compa

MR. BLAINE TO GO ON THE STUMP.

THE EX-SECRETARY WILL TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 2 -The campeign in Maine rman Manley is busy arranging for the meeting to be held in every part of the state. Ex-Secretary

Troy, N. Y., Ang 2.-Joseph Wood was executed by light burning of the flesh on the forehead. The phybans in charge made an examination of the body immediately after the fourth contact. The vidtage contained was 1,500, with amperage of 7. An autopsy was held upon the body by Drs. Irving, Bullard and Abbott. Dr. Irving and subsequently that there were no traces of the electrical current found upon the body, save a slight bil-tering of the skin under the spot where the electrode rested on the left calf.

The crime for which Wood has paid the extreme seculty was committed on May 10, 1830, in the sky years old and was constantly in a querrel with his neighbors as well as with his own family. Woo, was concaled in the words and shot his yielding with backshot, killing him. Every expedient known to estately havers was resorted to to prove insanity, and wood's cunning silence, which was absolute for morthan two years, involving two long and exhaustive trials, proved as effective as anything could to substantiate the pica, which, however, proved fattle.

OUT OF THE ACCIDENT CAME A PATENT.

The accidental origin of what may yet become usoful patent came under the notice of the writer a lew days ago. A cashler in a downtown res aurant day, run a thorn into the palm of his right hand The wound caused him considerable pain, to alleviate which he put a rubber band around his hand, which

held in place a moistened sponge. That's a clever idea," remarked a Westerner, "for moistening your fingers when counting hills,

The cushler explained what the real use of the band

and sponge was. Do you mean to say that thing is not patented?" isked the man, and learning that it was not, expressed intention of taking out a patent at once, cashier, however, told the tale to a New York man who promptly harried off and had a strap and buckle made, to which is attached a cup containing a sponge. The whole can be confortably carried on the hand, and in future, cashlers wishing to moisten their fuger-tips have only to close the hand. The New-York man got

INJURED IN A NAPHTHA EXPESSION. springfield, Ohio, Aug. 2.-While the debris of the freight wreck on the Big Four was burning at Cold springs hast evening, there were 200 men working and looking on. Fed by the naphtha the flames spread rapidly. They finally licked their way to a naphth tank, from which a small stream of oil was sparting suddenly there was a terrific explosion, the whole heavens were for a minute illuminated, and the maphtha tank was in pieces. One end was harled up 100 feet and deposited on a cliff 200 feet from the scene of the explosion. Four men are believed to be fatally burned. They are John Raner, Ernest Wilson. Thomas Harris and William Cramen. Sixteen other laborers were more or less seriously burned.

MR. PEEL DENIES THE INTERVIEW.

Washington, Aug. 2 .- On July 26 "The Dally Empire," of Toronto, published what purported to be an interview with Arthur Peel, Third Secretary of the British Legation in this city, in which Mr. Peel wa reported as giving his views on political matters in the United States. The interview was widely the United States. copied, and the Secretary of the State, having brought the matter to the attention of the British Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Herbert, the latter has replied that Mr. Peel denies all the statements attributed to aim in the published interview, which he says was entirely without foundation.

CELEBRATING A VICTORY OF 1812.

Premont, Ohio, Aug. 2 .- Immense crowds filled the city to day for the celebration of the victory at Fort stephenson by Colonel George Crogben in the war of was a huge forenoon parade by both military and civil-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FLOQUENTLY CHAMPIONING THE NEW

TARIFF AT BEATRICE, NEB. THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-

WHAT THE NEW LAW MEANS TO THE FARMERS. Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 2.-Fifteen thousand person

at the Chantanqua Grounds this afternoon listened to a stirring address by Governor McKinley, of Ohio Special trains this morning brought in throngs of people city was almost suspended, and everybody witnessed decorated for the occasion, and the demonstration was platform was a bolder recognition of Free Trade than The report as it came from the committee, said he difference between the cost of labor here and labor That was stricken out, and this difference in favor of the American workingman is no longer to be recog the tariff. Again, continued the speaker, the but, in making reductions in taxes, it is not pro-posed to injure any domestic industry," was stricker any domestic industry.

Again, the report declared that "from the founds

tion of this Government, taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue; out, which indicates most strongly that the new lead ers of the Democratic party propose to abandon their old policy of raising revenue from customs and rely step regardful of the labor and capital involved. That, too, is siricken out, and any change of law country. Again, "the processes of reform must be subject to the execution of these plain dictates of justice." That was stricken out. No quarter is to be given; but all our vast enterprises m without terms, to the demands of tariff reform.

Then they denounce Republican protection as france stitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties protective tariff has not been seriously questioned in more than a hundred years. The policy was recognized in the second act ever passed by the Congress of the United States-a Congress participated in by many of the framers of the Constitution.

Free trade, Governor McKinley went on to say, Upon what principle of fair play should he have this market to destroy the domestic product representof theirs. It increases foreign production, but dimin to this country without having free-trade conditions iltions, and is bound to have it any cost. The world knows what these conditions are.

'Mr. Cleveland," continued the speaker, "Joined the choir of calamity in his speech of acceptance. he has not consulted the market since 1890. He had n mind the compaign prices then prevailing, and ince. He had not then rend the report of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the effect of the new tariff law upon the consumer and producer and the wages of labor. As to the farmers, to whom Mr. Cleveland so plaintively referred," said the Governor proper relative importance, was 18.67 per cent higher in the light of this report and the facts everywhere of onfronted by a condition and not a theory but by its high rewards, securing from labor Protection directly affects has been reduced in price except labor." Governor McKinley quoted from an article by E4-

ward Atkinson in the May "Forum" to corrobor the proceedings of the Colonial Parliament consider-ing the American tariff, and showing that its burdens vere being borne by the Bermudan producers, and not by the American consumers, "This indicates," said the spenker, "how fereign countries regard this tariff, imilar discussions are going on in Canada, France, England and other countries. Under the new tariff old industries have been stimulated and many new industries started, which are now estimated to have given employment to from 200,000 to 250,000 persons; and it is a fact, well established by reports from all countries, that at this time, while depression and anxiety exist in their industries, there is prosperity in the United states alone. Notwithstanding the cry that under a protective tariff we cannot sell abroad if we do not buy abroad, during the last fiscal year we sold abroad nearly \$203,000,000 more than we bought abread. This was the excess in our favor which the foreigners paid to us, and which we have at home, circulating among our people. The report of the Treasury shows that dutlable merchandise has decreased under the new law from \$473,674,844 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1-91, to \$300,390,130 in the year just past, a decrease of \$100,254,700. The free list has in the same time increased 801,759,703. More than one half the value of all our imports is absolutely free. The value of our exports of merchandise for the last fiscal year was \$1,030,335,026, an increase of \$145,654,816 over the previous year-a wonderful increase of our foreign trade under a new law which was to close the foreign markets to us. Our exports never before reached that point in a given year in all our

"Custom House figures ceffctively refute the ofttold story that Protection has destroyed our foreign trade. Under the Tariff law of 1800 our export rade increased 1012 per cent; and the exports of Great Britain in the same period, under a Democratic Free Trade tailf, decreased 5 1-2 per cent. What Protection has done and what a Democratic revenue tariff has done are matters of history. From 1847 1881, under a Free-Trade revenue tariff, the byance of trade against us was more than \$451,000,000, and

of trade against us was flore than \$131,000,000, and there were but two years of the lifteen when the balance of trade was in our favor; while in the fifteen years inour 1876 to 1891 there were just two years when the balance of trade was against us."

Governor McKinley argued at length in refutation of the Democratic assertion that the farmer would be benefited by a revenue tarift, and said that Protection was a positive benefit to the farmers of this country. What the farmers want are consumers, and the more consumers and fewer competitors he has the better it is. He wants those consumers steady and regular. He has such in the 65,000,000 consumers in this country, who are the best and most profitable consumers on the globe. The Democratic leader of to day seems to think there is some peculiar sancity about the foreign consumer that does not attach to the domestic. I don't, I prefer the domestic consumer, because he is the best, he consumes more, and has more maney to pay for his living than any other consumer in the world. The agriculturists of this centry do not want more farmers; they want more people who do not raise their own food and whem they can supply. It is no fault of the new Tariff law if the farmers of the United States do not apply every agricultural want of our entire population. We framed that law to give them this market, and to cheourage industries which would becrease the consumers by increasing the factories and the demand for labor therein."

FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE CRAIG.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.-The Congressional Committee appointed to attend the funeral of A. K. Craig, at Claysville, arrived here this morning, and proceeded once to the home of the dead Representative. In the party were Congressmen Johnston, Scarley, Krebbs, Gillespie, Huff, Bray and Brosius, and Senators Cameron, Carey and Gorman. The funeral services were held at 11 o'clock, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fish, the Rev. John M. Neally, of New-Wi's ington; the Rev. Dr. Lester, of West Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. Birch, of New-York. The burial was in Claysville Cemetery.

CHIEF RENVILLE NOT BEAD.

Browns Vailey, Minn., Aug. 2.—The report that Renville, the venerable chief of the Wahreton and Sisseton Indians, is dead, is not truc-